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SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

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15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines

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For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

MACKINTOSH'S REMOVAL SALE

Underwear in all Weights

25 OFF OUR USUAL
SELLING PRICES

Stock up for the coming cool season

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

COMPANY MEETING. STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD. ACQUISITION BY THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, Alexandra-Building, yesterday at noon. There were present Messrs. E. J. Chapman (chairman) W. S. Brown, J. H. Taggart, and M. S. Northcott (shareholders), A. Gee (manager), and C. B. Brown (secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The business of this meeting is purely formal; at the extraordinary general meeting held here on Monday, November 14th, 1921, certain special resolutions were passed and it is now necessary that they be confirmed in order to regularise the matter.

The Chairman formally proposed the confirmation of the resolutions carried at the previous meeting effecting amalgamation with the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. Mr. M. S. Northcott seconded, and the motion was passed unanimously.

The Chairman: We will now proceed with the second meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice the Chairman said: In order to deal with fractions of a share in the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., which would be unalotted owing to any of our shareholders holding such a number of shares in this Company as would not be divisible under the ratio of exchange, it is necessary to pass a resolution empowering the Liquidator to deal with the position.

That in the event of any of the 8,000 shares of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., of the nominal value of \$10 each, credited as fully paid, the subject matter of the special resolution of this Company passed on November 14th, being unalotted by reason of any of the shareholders of this Company holding such a number of shares as would entitle such shareholders to a fraction of a share of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., only had fractional certificates been provided for them and in that event such unalotted shares of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., shall be sold by the Liquidator of this Company, and the net proceeds shall be divided amongst those members of this company who would have been entitled to such fractions if due proportions.

Mr. Northcott seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

DECEIVING TRADE MARKS. HONGKONG FIRM FINED.

The Kwong Cheong firm was summoned at the Magistracy, before Mr. B. S. Lindsell, yesterday, by a Japanese firm for applying trade-marks to certain goods which closely resembled those of the complainants and were calculated to deceive.

Mr. H. K. Woo appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Woo said that the defendants had in their possession 60 cases of matches bearing a trade-mark closely resembling the complainants' trade mark.

Since the summons had been served on them, the defendants had offered to settle the matter out of Court, and to enter into an agreement to deliver the cases of matches to the complainants to be disposed of by them. Fifty-eight of the 60 cases were now in the Kowloon godown under the custody of the Captain-Superintendent of Police and the other two were in the hands of the police. In view of this undertaking, Mr. Woo asked permission to withdraw the summons against the defendants and applied for an order from the Court for the 60 cases of matches to be delivered to the complainants.

Mr. Lindsell said that if Mr. Woo withdrew the charge he could not make the order asked for. The charge would have to be proved or the defendants would have to plead guilty for him to record a conviction first.

On the suggestion of Mr. Woo, the manager of the defendant firm was called. He admitted liability and the Magistrate imposed a nominal fine of \$5.

The order asked for by Mr. Woo was then made.

TRADE PROCESSION WITHOUT A PERMIT.

A FINE IMPOSED.

The Hon. Mr. E. E. Hallifax, O.B.E., Secretary for Chinese Affairs, presented a member of the Chinese Tailors' Guild at the Magistracy, yesterday, for holding a trade procession on November 20th without a permit to do so.

Mr. Hallifax stated that an application for a permit had been made to him, but he refused it on the grounds that some of the members of the Guild did not approve of the function. Mr. Hallifax added that, as this was the first prosecution of the kind, he did not press for a heavy penalty.

A fine of \$5 was imposed.

THE REGENCY IN JAPAN.

The following is a translation of the Imperial Edict issued at Tokyo on November 25th:—

"Owing to Our chronic disease, We find We are unable to administer the affairs of state, so We hereby declare that, submitting to the advice of an Imperial Family Council and of the Privy Council, We have installed the Crown Prince, Hirohito, in the regency."

Prince Kanin, who accompanied the Crown Prince on his recent tour, will act as adviser to the Crown Prince.

DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTIONS ON TRAM LINES. SOUTH AFRICAN YOUTH IN COURT.

For some time past the Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., have experienced a great deal of trouble in coping with the dangerous pranks of Chinese youths.

Stones and obstacles of various sorts have been placed on the tram lines, causing serious obstructions in some cases.

As a warning to others a youth, named Emanuel Henry, a South African motor-car driver in the employ of the Eastern Motor Garage, was charged before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistrate's Court, yesterday, with willfully placing an electric battery on the tram lines in Arsenal Street.

Mr. M. H. Turner prosecuted on behalf of the Tramway Co. and stated that the case was brought as a warning to others.

Questioned by the Magistrate as to the idea of placing a battery on the line Mr. Turner stated that the motive was inapprehensible. He added that many of the obstacles placed on the line were sufficient to derail the cars. The obstacle used in this case was a part of the battery of a motor-car head light.

Mr. H. W. Hammond, of the Tramway Co. traffic inspector said he saw the youth placing the battery on the line opposite the garage door and kick it into position with his foot. When asked by witness why he put it there defendant denied the allegation and refused to give his name.

Questioned by Mr. Lindsell, defendant said that some boys placed it there and just as he was going to pick it up the Inspector came along and accused him. Asked if he had any witnesses, the youth said that his master, who saw the incident, would speak for him.

The case was adjourned to Saturday next, in order that defendant might arrange for the attendance of his master to give evidence.

CHINESE NIGHT REVELLERS.

RESTAURANT MANAGERS FINED.

As the result of two night raids made by the Police in the Yau-mat-ti district, the managers of the Ching Yuen hotel and the Sik Sik restaurant were fined \$25 each for keeping their premises open after hours.

Mr. T. H. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police proved the offence in each case. Regarding the Ching Yuen hotel the defendant's excuse was that it was a Saturday night and the place was full of customers. Mr. King said that there were parties at the hotel and at 2.30 a.m., when the premises were raided, one party was just going to start.

As to the Sik Sik restaurant Mr. King said that when the place was visited there were two parties "going strong." The manager of the restaurant had been fined in July last for the same offence.

A SHORT TEMPER ASSAULT WITH A CHOPPER.

After lying in hospital since the 27th October with a fractured shoulder, a coolie was able to appear in the Police Court yesterday and accuse a Chinese with assault. The injuries inflicted upon the complainant were serious and, besides a fractured shoulder the complainant suffered from two deep wounds caused by a chopper.

Mr. M. M. Watson appeared for the defendant. It was stated that the fracas took place in the market, and that the accused lost his temper when the complainant accidentally knocked over a bundle of cabbages. He viciously attacked the complainant with a chopper.

The defendant denied the charge and stated that he attempted to prevent a man using a chopper on the complainant. The man dropped the knife and as the defendant picked it up he was arrested and charged with the assault.

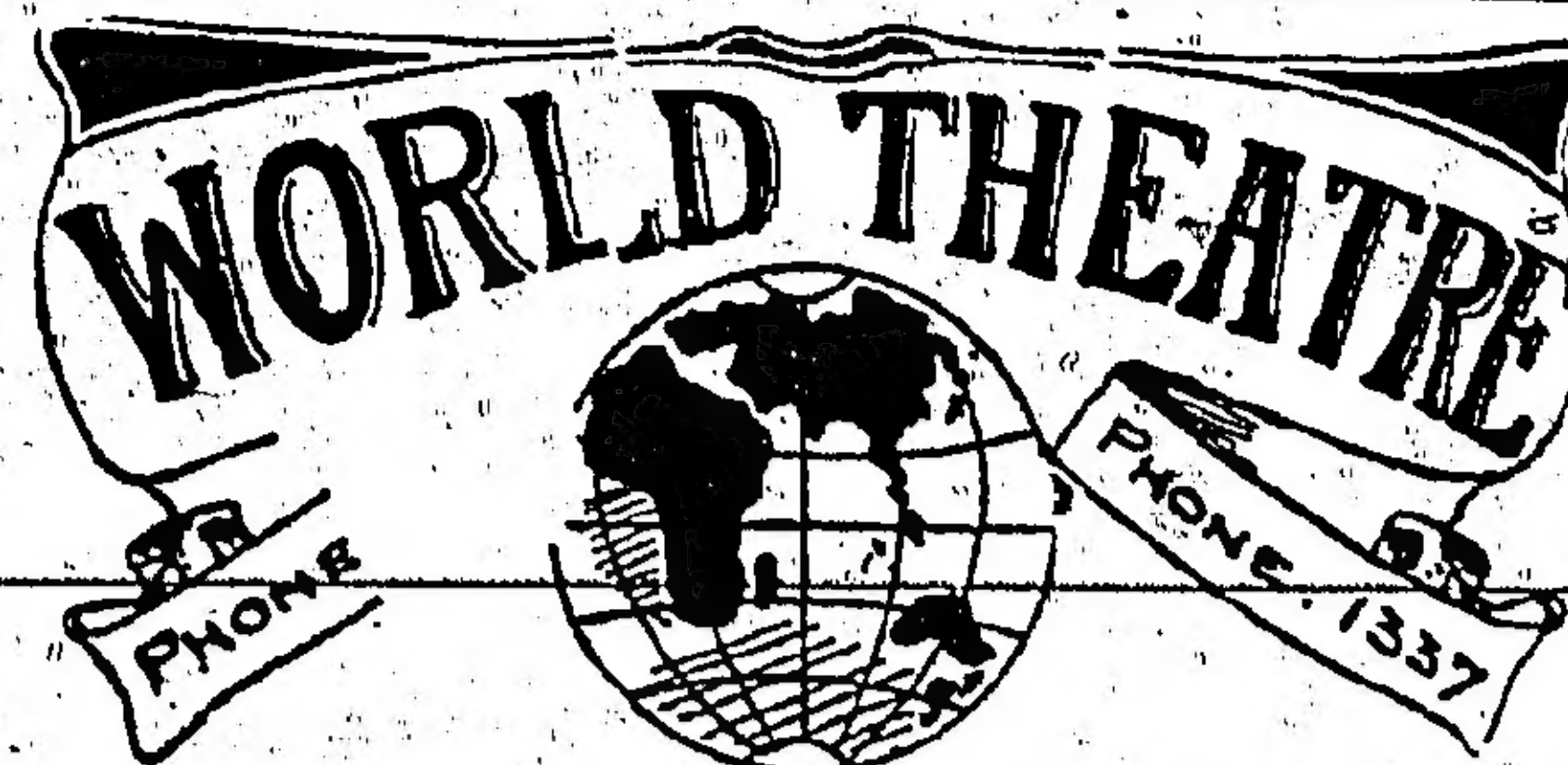
Mr. Lindsell after hearing the witnesses for the defence found the defendant was guilty, and sent him to goal for four weeks with hard labour.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG FOR DECEMBER.

(Standard Time of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich.)

| Date. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| December 1st | 6.47 a.m. | 5.28 p.m. |
| " 2nd | 6.47 a.m. | 5.30 p.m. |
| " 3rd | 6.48 a.m. | 5.30 p.m. |
| " 4th | 6.48 a.m. | 5.30 p.m. |
| " 5th | 6.49 a.m. | 5.30 p.m. |
| " 6th | 6.50 a.m. | 5.30 p.m. |
| " 7th | 6.51 a.m. | 5.30 p.m. |
| " 8th | 6.51 a.m. | 5.30 p.m. |
| " 9th | 6.52 a.m. | 5.30 p.m. |
| " 10th | 6.52 a.m. | 5.40 p.m. |
| " 11th | 6.53 a.m. | 5.40 p.m. |
| " 12th | 6.53 a.m. | 5.40 p.m. |
| " 13th | 6.54 a.m. | 5.40 p.m. |
| " 14th | 6.54 a.m. | 5.41 p.m. |
| " 15th | 6.55 a.m. | 5.41 p.m. |
| " 16th | 6.56 a.m. | 5.42 p.m. |
| " 17th | 6.56 a.m. | 5.43 p.m. |
| " 18th | 6.57 a.m. | 5.43 p.m. |
| " 19th | 6.57 a.m. | 5.43 p.m. |
| " 20th | 6.58 a.m. | 5.43 p.m. |
| " 21st | 6.58 a.m. | 5.44 p.m. |
| " 22nd | 6.59 a.m. | 5.44 p.m. |
| " 23rd | 6.59 a.m. | 5.45 p.m. |
| " 24th | 7.00 a.m. | 5.45 p.m. |
| " 25th | 7.00 a.m. | 5.46 p.m. |
| " 26th | 7.01 a.m. | 5.46 p.m. |
| " 27th | 7.01 a.m. | 5.47 p.m. |
| " 28th | 7.02 a.m. | 5.48 p.m. |
| " 29th | 7.02 a.m. | 5.48 p.m. |
| " 30th | 7.03 a.m. | 5.49 p.m. |
| " 31st | 7.03 a.m. | 5.50 p.m. |

T. F. CLAXTON, Director, Royal Observatory.



Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace.

Entirely Under British Management.

TQ-DAY at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

HARRY CAREY & IRENE RICH.

"DESPERATE TRAILS"

The Fact That The Story by Courtney Ryley Cooper was read by thousand in the Red Book Magazine.

2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

EDDIE POLLO in 12th & 13th Episodes of KING of CIRCUS.

Booking at Messrs. MEHTA & Co.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings (Tel. 951)

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

OUR POOR DAY

STREET SALE OF ROSES

2nd December, 1921

BE GENEROUS

for the sake of
HONGKONG'S POOR

The Society's

38TH ANNUAL BAZAAR

will be held on

4TH DECEMBER

under the Distinguished Patronage of
His Excellency the GOVERNOR and
Lady STUBBS

8,000 TOYS!

Several Side-Shows

All the Fun of an Old Country Fair

COME AND HELP HONGKONG'S POOR.

[1806]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong Branch—2, Queen's Buildings.

FIRE,
LIFE,
MARINE,
TYPHOON.MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CYCLES,
PLATE GLASS.CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS,
FIDELITY GUARANTEE,
PERSONAL ACCIDENT & SICKNESS.

SPECIALITY.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN

1373

LOCAL MANAGER—G. H. ELLIOTT.

NOTICE.

We have pleasure in announcing that we have been appointed the AGENTS in Hongkong and South China for:—

FINDLATER'S "SPECIAL" SCOTCH WHISKY.

FINDLATER'S "DRY" and "OLD TOM" GINS.

FINDLATER'S (TREBLE DIAMOND) PORT.

NORMANDIN et Cie's COGNAC BRANDIES.

BULMER'S CIDER.

The quality of all the above is beyond reproach and this can soon be confirmed by you!

These well-known brands are kept in stock by all the first class Stores.

CARTERS

Tel: 3549

1a Chater Road.

[1831]

EXPANDED METAL

FOR PLASTER WORK AND RE-REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

AS

USED IN

NUMEROUS

IMPORTANT

WORKS

IN

FOR

FLOOR.

ROOF.

FOUNDATION.

WALL.

ETC.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

STOCK LIST, PAMPHLETS, AND PRICES ON APPLICATION

Questions for Description of Machinery or Engineering Plans on application to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Machinery Dept.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NATIONAL LOANS.

BONDHOLDERS are hereby notified that the FOURTH DRAWING OF THE 3rd YEAR LOAN (\$2,750,000) and the EIGHTH DRAWING OF THE 7th YEAR LOAN (\$4,800,000) will be held at the Ministry of Finance in Peking on 15th and 16th December respectively and that payment of drawn bonds will be made on 31st December.

Bonds of the 1st Year 5 per cent. Loan (converted issue) which were drawn on 10th November last, amounting to \$2,719,611.40 will be redeemed on 1st December next, and the interest coupon \$1,631,782.84 will be paid on same date.

The interest coupon on the 3rd YEAR LOAN, 7th Year Short Term Bond Issue and the 7th Year Long Term Bonds due on 31st December next will be paid on 31st December.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Peking 21st November, 1921. [1823]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of DECEMBER, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of one Lot of OROUW LAND at Shaukiwan Road, Lot in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Lot. | Regulatory No. | Locality. | Boundary Measurements. | Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches. | Annual Rental. | Upset Price. |
|-------------|----------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1017 | At Shaukiwan Road, Shaukiwan Island, New Territories. | 100' 0" x 100' 0" x 100' 0" x 100' 0" | 1.0000 | \$4,000 | \$2,700 |

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| 1 | 1017 | At Shaukiwan Road, Shaukiwan Island, New Territories. | 100' 0" x 100' 0" x 100' 0" x 100' 0" | 1.0000 | \$4,000 | \$2,700 |

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"YANGTZE"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 30th Nov.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th Dec., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 29th, 1921. [1823]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamer "NIPPON"
FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 30th November.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 16th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, December 1st, 1921. [1827]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE beg to give Notice that we have this day REMOVED Our Offices to No. 1A, CHATER ROAD, (3rd Floor).

CARTERS,
Late 17, Queen's Road, C.
Hongkong, December 1st, 1921. [1822]

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS in THE STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, entitled to allotment of Shares in THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, are requested to forward their claims to the undersigned as soon as possible.

H. N. REAUREPAIRE,
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
[1830]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"KLEIST"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10.00 a.m. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 6th Dec., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 29th, 1921. [1818]

THE NORWEGIAN AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SCANDINAVIA.

THE Steamer
"BESSA"
having arrived from the above ports on the 30th inst., Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be taken.

Goods not cleared by the 6th Nov., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 4th Dec., 1921 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THORESEN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, November 29th, 1921. [1820]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TETRESIAS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 30th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Dec., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th Dec., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 29th, 1921. [1818]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamer "BOWES CASTLE"
FROM NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 28th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 16th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th prox. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, November 29th, 1921. [1817]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 1088 for 5 Shares Nos. 63091/63095 Certificate No. 1087 for 1 Share No. 63096 Certificate No. 1088 for 1 Share Nos. 85606/85606 standing in the Society's Register in the name of JULIO DINIZ OLIVEIRA DA SILVA of Canton, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager
Hongkong, 28th November 1921. [181]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, (1919), LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 87, GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 10th DECEMBER, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, the 1st DECEMBER 1921 until SATURDAY, the 10th DECEMBER 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, November 18th 1921.

"SAM YICK" FIRE "CRACKERS"

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that our well-known brand of FIRE "CRACKERS" known as "SAM YICK" are only obtainable through our Authorized Agents:

Mr. Ah Cheong of Cheong King Wo
Raw Silk Merchant,
No. 23, Kung Yut Moon, Canton.
Mr. K. Y. Tung of Ming Kee Mating Manufactory, No. 3, Ngau Chow St. Honam, Canton.
Mr. Lung Ching San,
c/o Sang Jit Company, 71, Bonham Street, West Hongkong.

The public are hereby warned against imitations sold by unauthorized persons.

SAM YICK FIRE CRACKERS MANUFACTORY, TAILONG, SHUN TACK, CANTON. [179]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:
Box OK, XX, LM, LN, LE, LI, LU,
LW, MA, ME, MZ, NE, NP, A.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT for a Firm of Auctioneers; one having previous experience preferred. Good opening for the right man. Care of A.B.C. [184]

LOST on Friday evening 25th Nov during the Dance on board "Tamar" a BLACK CONEY FUR WRAP. Anybody finding please communicate with Mrs. ROSS, East Point. [151]

TO LET—An Office room in Alexandra Buildings, from 1st January, 1922. Apply The Secretary, A.S. WATSON & CO., Limited. [182]

TO LET—A Flat in Mohan Buildings, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to MESSRS KAYAMALLY & CO., 5, D'Aguiar St. [153]

TO LET—Vazira Cottage, Kowloon Tong, Water pipes and "Delco" lighting laid on. Telephone, tennis lawn and garden. Apply to MESSRS KAYAMALLY & CO., 5, D'Aguiar St. [164]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.
FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Davydov". [68]

JUST RECEIVED.

LATEST EDITIONS.
of
Scotts at \$3.30
Yvert et Teller at \$3.00

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES

from
Scotts at \$3.30
Yvert et Teller at \$3.00

GRACA & CO

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Toys, Garden Seeds, Pictorial Post Cards, &c.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.
P.O. Box 620 [164]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures, and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rate.

INTIMATION

W. & A. GILBEY'S

PORT-INVALID

A very fine vintage Wine.

On sale by all compradores

and at

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PHONE No. 18.

BIRTHS.

DIVERS—At Shanghai, on November 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. WM. C. DIVERS, a son.

LESLIE SMITH—At Kowloon, on November 30th, to KATHLEEN (nee Moxon), the wife of Major C. LESLIE SMITH, 22nd Punjab, a son. [1831]

LUCAS—At Shanghai, on November 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. LUCAS, a daughter.

RANGER—On Wednesday, November 30th, at No. 55, The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. RANGER, a daughter. [1886]

ROSS—At 5 Queen's Gardens, on November 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. ROSS, a daughter. [1838]

WATSON—At Teddington, England, on November 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. WATSON of Shanghai, a son. (By cable.)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 1st, 1921.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

VISCOUNT GREY of FALLODON recently, in the first political speech he had made since his retirement from the position of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, devoted a considerable part of it to discussing the future of Ireland. While the Government was engaged in negotiations for a solution of the vexed problem it was a delicate subject to publicly discuss, but with the skill of the diplomat that he has proved himself to be by long service in highly responsible offices under the Crown, VISCOUNT GREY was able to achieve his purpose of attacking the Government without imperilling the negotiations which were then, and still remain, in progress. His line of attack was that there had been on the subject of Ireland, as on almost every other important question, a jumble and "chasing of policies," which has impaired public confidence. He said:—

The Southern Unionists in Ireland, the friends of Great Britain, a minority in the part of Ireland in which they live, who had a tremendous stake in the country, whose position deserved every consideration and sympathy from us, pleaded with the Government last year to make an offer of Dominion Home Rule and fiscal autonomy to Ireland. To the pleadings of those men, who deserved every consideration and sympathy, the Government would not listen. They gave them and us to understand that Dominion Home Rule and fiscal autonomy for Ireland were impossible and out of the question. They then proceeded with their policy of reprisals. It is not a year since we were told in the memorable speech at the Guildhall that the Government had murdered by the throat. The Irish Secretary in the House of Commons

again and again assured the country that they were on the eve of success. They were going to put the whole thing down. A few months passed, the policy turned out a complete failure, and we were presented with a truce signed "Neville Macready" and "Michael Collins." We read in the papers that hisson officers between the Irish Army and the Forces of the Crown investigated cases of breach of the truce and, are engaged in seeing that the truce is kept. Battalions of the Irish Army, we read last week, drill openly, uninterfered with, and are addressed openly by their commanding officer. And then, the Government proceeded to offer to the men they have previously been denouncing that very Dominion Home Rule and fiscal autonomy they had refused to the Irish Unionists who were their friends.

This is, of course, but a bare statement of the facts. VISCOUNT GREY is apparently in entire agreement with the Government's offer of Dominion status to Ireland. His point was that they had reached it by the wrong road—they would not make the offer till they had tried the policy of reprisals, and until it had failed, and consequently there is the danger that the people with whom they are now negotiating have a sense of victory. "In a sense that is perfectly true," he said, but "what has failed is a reprisals policy which in tactics and strategy was bad, in morals wrong, in operation futile, and which deserved to fail."

We suppose the reply of the Government would be that it is too early yet to pronounce the failure of the reprisals policy, since they have not resorted to it to the full extent of their power. Members of the Government have foreshadowed that failure of the negotiations would be followed by a more vigorous reprisals policy. If the offer made by the Government, which it is generally conceded goes to the utmost limit, should be rejected, what is the alternative? Lord GREY is silent on this point. He contented himself with outlining "the proper basis" of the Dominion "status in terms which appear to be unexceptionable, and then had a word to say about Ulster—"the one other difficulty." These were his observations on this point, and the cables to-day regarding the attitude of Ulster give to them a special interest.

The rest of Ireland, the Sinn Fein part, must win the consent of Ulster by consent. It is quite true that a partitioned and divided Ireland can never realize Irish aspirations. It is equally true that any attempt to coerce Ulster would fail. It would not only fail, it would lead not merely to civil war, not merely to race war, but to that something which is more deadly opposed to religion and humanity than almost anything else, a religious war. An attempt to coerce Ulster is bound to fail, and bound to make the ruin, moral and material, of Ireland. The consent of Ulster must be won by the rest of Ireland by consent, and all I would say is that if there be a settlement in the Conference, and if that be the policy of those who will then have the government of the majority of Ireland, all there is for us to do is to stand aside and hope that the two parts of Ireland may come to an agreement.

The negotiations have now been in progress for something like two months, and the cables we publish to-day indicate that a general agreement seems as remote as ever it was. Sinn Fein remains apparently dictatorial, and the Ulster Premier announces that "the British Government must understand finally that the whole people of Ulster refuse to be intimidated or coerced." He declared further that Sinn Fein must say by December 15th whether they will continue to work for a settlement, or negotiations will be broken off—by Ulster presumably. The latest cable, however, offers hope from "a totally new set of proposals" which the PRIME MINISTER has under consideration. These frank discussions of the problem cannot wholly fail, and it is inconceivable that some basis of co-operation cannot be found which will lead gradually if not immediately to a permanent and satisfactory settlement.

It is stated that there are now no fewer than 130 produce "exchanges" in Shanghai.

Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., Ltd., announce "a removal sale" of men's wear, beginning to-day.

The Manila Observatory yesterday reported the typhoon W. of Balintag Channel to be filling up.

General Liu Hsien-hsi, former Tachun of Kueichow, has arrived in Shanghai, and is coming to Hongkong.

Mr. T. Funatsu, formerly Consul for Japan in Hongkong, has been appointed Consul-General at Shanghai.

The Portuguese Minister to Peking has come down to Canton to arrange for an amicable settlement of the recent dispute at Macao.

The Empire Theatre and Cafe, Tientsin's premier theatre and dancing-hall, were completely gutted by fire early on November 25th.

Sir Francis Aglen on November 23rd received instructions from the Cabinet to postpone his departure for Washington until the financial situation here is more assured. He accordingly cancelled his passage.

The defendant in the kidnapping case reported in our yesterday's issue has been committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

The Annual Ball of the Staff of The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., will take place in Kowloon Docks on the 30th December.—ADVT.

The Governor-General of the Philippines Islands is asking for one million pesos for the erection of a modern hospital to take care of the insane of the islands.

A Society is being formed in Canton to carry on a crusade against cigarette smoking. Dr. Wu Ting-fang and other prominent residents are mentioned as the founders of the Society.

Mr. Maurice Box, manager of the Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient, Peking, was quietly married a week ago to Madame Bebec Fredericks. Only intimate friends of the principals witnessed the ceremony.

To relieve the overcrowding in Shanghai a large syndicate of Chinese merchants are floating a company to build a large village in the northern Chapei district. The necessary official sanction has been obtained.

The transfer of the University of the Philippines to Harrison Parks, and the purchase of the present premises of the university by the Philippine Carnival Association for a permanent carnival site is being discussed by the executive committee of the playground and recreation commission.

A matched fire occurred at about six o'clock yesterday morning in the Indian Barracks near Haiphong Road. Two match-sheds were destroyed in spite of the efforts of the Fire Brigade, which got streams of water to bear both from Nathan Road and Haiphong Road. It is stated that no property of any value was stored in the sheds.

The financial situation in China has been further improved recently, a Chinese news agency says, by the fact that in addition to the three million dollars which have been remitted to the Government by Chang Tso-li, Tao Kun and Wu Pei-fu have also jointly remitted the sum of two million dollars to Peking for the relief of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Mrs. F. E. Cameron, proprietress of the Carlton Hotel, was sued yesterday at the Magistracy by Mrs. Marjorie Marion Ward for the recovery of wages alleged to be due from November 4th to November 17th, or in the alternative, one month's wages in lieu of notice. Mr. F. G. Vaux, who represented the plaintiff, asked for an adjournment. Mr. Lindsay appointed Friday for the hearing of the case.

The Super-Techuan having disgorged several millions of dollars into the national treasury, the strikes among officials in various ministries in Peking have been averted. It was an interesting commentary on the request for the abolition of extra-territoriality that the whole staff of the Supreme Court should have been threatening to strike, and that the newspapers should have been predicting that it would extend to the provincial courts.

The head office of "The Far Eastern Bank" was opened last week at No. 38, King's Road, Shanghai, a large number of guests attending to offer their congratulations. The new bank, which has a fully paid-up capital of Italian Lire 15,000,000, is registered in the Italian Consulate-General, and already has branches at Canton, Tientsin and Pechow. VISCOUNT E. M. di Villa and Mr. W. S. T. Nien are the joint managers. The deposits received during the day totalled Tls. 6,941,105.68.

The Japan Chronicle of a recent date was suppressed by order of the Home Office on account of the leading article, entitled "The Claim for Independence," which was held to be prejudicial to public peace and order. Our contemporary, announcing the suppression, says: "We gave space to an article by Mr. Richard Ponsbury, in which he endeavoured to show that the Korean claim for independence had no validity. This the Home Office passes. To put the other side and elaborate President Wilson's thesis of self-determination constitutes an offence, and our issue for that date is suppressed."

In a case in the Summary Court yesterday where an action was brought to recover a sum of \$300 under a contract dated June 25th, 1921, Mr. Denny, appearing for the defendant (who was absent through illness), submitted that plaintiff must fail because the document was unstamped. Under Section 6 of the Stamp Ordinance, 1921, it could only be stamped with the consent of the collector. The Chief Justice said even if this point had not been raised as a preliminary it would have been his duty to act the Ordinance. He advised Mr. Mason, solicitor for the plaintiff, to approach the collector. The case was adjourned sine die.

In connection with the illumination of the Colony on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit next April, we have been asked to draw attention to the importance of the number of lanterns required being ascertained as soon as possible and to request that all who require lanterns for the decoration of their business houses and residences will communicate their requirements to Mr. C. Montagu Ede, 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, as early as possible. In the case of large blocks of offices, flats and similar buildings it would be of great assistance if the tenants were to form a small Committee to arrange for the decoration of the whole building, or if one tenant would volunteer to arrange the matter for the whole building, the expenses being divided proportionately. This plan would ensure a more uniform scheme of decoration.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
NAVAL EXPERTS MEETING
POSTPONED.

LONDON, November 30th.
Unusual significance attached to the meeting of the Committee of naval experts which was to have been held to-day as it is known that the experts had practically concluded their examination of the facts and figures underlying Mr. Hughes's proposals. Its postponement, therefore, caused astonishment, especially as it is indicated that it is due to Baron Kato's statement yesterday that Japan is still hopeful of securing the seventy per cent. battleship ratio, although Mr. Tokugawa declares that Baron Kato's statement is quite unofficial and the Japanese delegation has not yet arrived at a decision. Moreover Baron Kato is only a technical adviser, not a delegate.

FUTURE CONFERENCES.
While he has no intention of complicating the Armaments and Far Eastern questions by immediate discussion, Reuter learns that Mr. Harding intends to make serious efforts to reach agreement regarding future conferences. It is learned that, if the Powers adopt the idea, the next Conference will deal wholly with world finance.

WORKING SMOOTHLY.
Nothing is more significant than the desire of the Powers to please America. European feuds burn fiercely for a few days and are then extinguished when America's disapproval is seen. It is now agreed that the French are most conciliatory; therefore, if Mr. Harding chooses, France is likely to waive her objection to meeting the Germans.

CHINESE QUESTIONS.
Chinese questions have hitherto been discussed with unexpected smoothness. All the Powers are eager to uphold the principles for which the Conference was convened, but difficulties are anticipated in their execution.

THE PRESENCE OF JAPANESE TROOPS IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, November 29th.
It is understood that the Japanese told the Committee that they would later submit complete reasons for the presence of Japanese troops in China although they agreed with the principle that the presence of foreign troops was a violation of China's rights.

On the other hand, the Chinese lengthily reviewed the present position and advanced detailed arguments supporting the demand for withdrawal. Other delegates took only a secondary part in the discussion.

MISGIVINGS DISPELLED.

PARIS, November 29th.
All misgivings resulting from the spurious news respecting the imaginary Franco-Italian incident have now been dispelled.

ABOLITION OF FOREIGN COURTS IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, November 29th.
The Far Eastern Committee has passed a resolution in favour of the relinquishment of foreign extra-territorial rights in China, also providing that in the event of the international commission which will study Chinese laws and court practices finding the judicial system adequate, foreign courts will also be withdrawn.

NAVAL MEETING POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, November 29th.
The meeting of the naval experts has been postponed till to-morrow without explanation at the request of one of the delegations.

FRENCH NAVAL CLAIMS.

PARIS, November 29th.
A Havas correspondent at Washington, reviewing the work of the Conference, says that the main question of naval disarmament is in way of settlement, at least as regards capital ships; but the Conference after that must settle the proportion between large fighting units and defensive units, especially submarines in which France is most interested. The French delegation, while consenting to a reduction of 300,000 tons capital tonnage, will ask for the maintenance of a submarine tonnage equal to that of any of the great naval Powers—namely 75,000 tons.

WASHINGTON, November 29th.
It is understood that the French delegation is prepared to ask for an aggregate capital ship tonnage equal to Japan's while Italy will ask for capital tonnage equal to France's.

LATEST CABLES.
"NONSENSICAL FROTH."
MR. CHURCHILL ON GERMAN PAYMENTS.

LONDON, November 30th.

Mr. Churchill, speaking to overseas bankers, said the Washington Conference contained brilliant hopes of an improvement in the world's affairs. Foreign politics were being resolved into a triple understanding between the United States, Great Britain and Japan to secure peaceful development in the Pacific. Another triple arrangement was necessary, namely, a friendly understanding between Britain, France and Germany for the rehabilitation of Europe. Nothing less was adequate to meet the perils of the economic situation. Statements of all countries were advancing towards financial sanity and nonsensical froth about extracting twenty thousand millions from Germany had now been reduced to the more practical form of a recognition that international payments were only possible in goods and services. Britain in the Dominions had an outlet for her energies. Mr. Churchill urged the bankers, before casting money to strangers, to be sure that the Empire did not contain means of securing swift and certain returns.

DUTCH ECONOMIC POLICY.
METHODS OF ASSISTING NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

THE HAGUE, November 30th.

The Government Commission on economic policy met under the presidency of the Minister of Agriculture. The Minister of Labour, M. Waterstaet, and delegates from the Ministries of Finance, the Colonies and Foreign Affairs were present. After a lengthy discussion regarding the causes of the present economic difficulties the Minister of Agriculture promised to appoint a small sub-committee to study the question of the desirability of preventing foreign competition and assisting national industry by temporary prohibitions of imports and temporary increases of import duties or the granting of industry credits also a sub-committee to consider the degree to which the State, in giving orders, might give national industry a larger or a different preference.

CILICIAN QUESTION.
NO DISTINCTION OF RELIGION OR CREED.

PARIS, November 29th.

In a proclamation to the Cilician population General Gouraud, the French High Commissioner in Syria, stated that all peaceful citizens were to enjoy equal civil rights, irrespective of religion or creed, which all were at perfect liberty to follow. Turkish authorities are to be reinstated in Cilicia shortly.—Havas.

BOLSHEVISM IN PORTUGAL
POWERS MAY BE FORCED TO INTERVENE.

There are alarming reports regarding the state of Portugal which is threatened with a Bolshevik revolution. The newspapers understand that the powers are seriously considering the question of foreign intervention under a mandate. It is believed that France, Italy and Spain favour intervention.

SHIPBUILDING COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

BALTIMORE, November 30th.

An application for a receivership for the Globe Shipbuilding Co. showed liabilities of three and a half millions of dollars and assets of eighteen hundred thousand.

TEST CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS WIN THIRD MATCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, November 30th.

The Australians won the third and final test match by ten wickets. The scores were:
South Africans, 180 and 218.
Australians, 395 and 1—run for no wicket.
Hyder scored 142.

LATEST CABLES.
THEATRE COLLAPSE.
TWENTY-FIVE WORKMEN BELIEVED TO BE KILLED.

NEW YORK, November 29th.

Twenty-five workmen are believed to have killed by the collapse of a theatre which was in course of construction at Brooklyn.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.
ULSTER'S DEFINITE REFUSAL.

LONDON, November 29th.

Opening the Ulster Parliament at Belfast, Sir James Craig said that the Government's proposals for an Irish settlement were utterly impossible. Ulster refused to enter an All-Ireland Parliament under present conditions, but was prepared to explore other avenues in conference.

LATER.

SIR JAMES CRAIG'S DECLARATION.

Sir James declared that Sinn Fein must say by December 6th whether it would continue to work for settlement or whether negotiations were to be broken off. The British Government must understand finally that this was the determination of the whole people of Ulster, who refused to be intimidated or coerced, no matter what action they might take.

SPECIAL CONSTABULARY FOR ULSTER.

LONDON, November 29th.

In the Ulster Parliament Sir James Craig (the Premier) stated that, owing to the Sinn Fein outrages, the Cabinet had authorised the enrolment of 5,700 special constabulary. The Government of the North of Ireland was determined to protect life and property regardless of cost.

LATER.

A NEW PHASE.

Instead of the threatened deadlock, the Irish situation has entered a new phase by a meeting of Sinn Fein and the Premier, who, it is understood, considered a totally new set of proposals.

GERMANY'S REPARATIONS.

DR. RATHENAU VISITS LONDON.

LONDON, November 29th.

It transpires that Dr. Rathenau is seeing Sir Robert Kindersley, a Director of the Bank of England, to-day. It is understood that he will not be received by the Premier, but possibly by Sir Robert Home. The nature of the conversation with Sir Robert Kindersley may be summed up as referring to financial topics generally. It is noted that Sir John Bradbury, the chief delegate on the Reparations Commission, has arrived in London from Berlin. It appears that Herr von Simon, accompanying Dr. Rathenau, is not the ex-Foreign Minister.

GERMANS IN THE PHILIPPINES.
A CALL ON THE GOVERNOR-GOVERNOR.

Following the proclamation by President Harding of the termination of the war between the United States and Germany, a delegation of German citizens in the Philippines, headed by their Acting Consul, Albert Sidler, who is also Acting Consul for Switzerland, called on Governor-General Wood at the executive building to pay their respects. There were about ten of the German citizens in the delegation, says the Manila Times.

Governor-General Wood was much pleased with their call and told them how glad he was to resume cordial relations with them now that the war is over. He also declared he welcomed the opportunity to deal with them peacefully, and bespoke co-operation from them.

Mr. Sidler, who was Acting Consul for the Germans in the Philippines during the armistice period, acted as spokesman for the visitors. He read a memorandum to Governor-General Wood as follows:

Your Excellency: "It affords me a great pleasure to introduce to you a delegation of representative members of the German community who are desirous of expressing for themselves and on behalf of all Germans in the Philippine Islands, their feelings on the occasion of the proclamation of peace between the United States and Germany."

"It is a feeling of great rejoicing over the happy event, which marks the termination of over four and a half years of war between the two countries, and which opens a future perspective of friendly and harmonious relations."

"It is a feeling of deep thankfulness to the generous and great American republic which afforded them protection and hospitality during that long and weary period now happily ended."

"It is a pledge of loyalty to the United States and their institutions, whose guests they are, and finally it is a spontaneous expression of deep respect and admiration for you, the Governor-General of these islands."

"In voicing these sentiments of the German community of the Philippine Islands, I avail myself of this opportunity to add my own feelings of respect and admiration which I have for magnanimity, justice and true greatness such as impersonated by your Excellency."

Twelve business men of Peking, who had refused to accept the notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, were arrested recently and escorted through the streets with notices on their backs to the effect that they had declined to accept notes of the Bank of China and Communications. The drastic treatment is said to have had its effect upon wavering.

CHINA'S FIRST CITY CHARTER.

[BY ORRIN KEITH FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

The idea of a city charter is a novel one in China. Cities have time out of mind been the chief sources of revenue for the provincial officers and in recent years have been the subject of special attention on the part of the military barons who govern China and who "need the money."

Governor Chen Chiung-ming of Kwangtung, however, listened with favour to the arguments of young men who had studied abroad and who explained to him that in other countries city government was considered a field in itself and that modern cities were nowhere governed "incidentally" as they were in China.

Formost of these advocates of civic reform was Sun Fo, the son of Sun Yat-sen. He had studied at the University of California and later at Columbia, specialising in municipal administration. Governor Chen told him to go ahead and draft a charter and let him see it. Young Sun set to work and soon had a charter that he thought would be suitable to the needs of Canton. The Governor, on December 25th, 1920, promulgated it as the Provisional Charter of the City of Canton and appointed Sun Fo as the city's first Mayor.

The scheme of Government is simple, following in general the Commission idea. The administration is divided into six Departments, those of Finance, Public Works, Public Health, Public Safety, Public Utilities and Public Education. The heads of these Departments and the Mayor constitute the City Commission, or Municipal Executive Council, as it is officially called. The Department heads were appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Mayor. All are returned students, three from America, two from Japan, and one from France. Most of the subordinate officials are also men who have been trained abroad.

This Executive Council has complete charge of the administration of the city, but there is also an Advisory Council. Aside from furnishing advice this Council is designed to give the people some experience in electing city officials so that when the permanent charter is drawn, an even which is planned for five years ahead, they will be better able to handle the whole Government.

The Advisory Council is composed of thirty members. Ten are appointed by the Governor. Ten are elected by the people. That is, ten each for the first year. At each annual election thereafter, however, the people elect two more members and the Governor appoints two less, so that finally all twenty are to be elected by the people at large. The remaining ten are elected by different economic and professional groups—three by the Chamber of Commerce, three by the Labour Union, one by the Educational Association, one by the Bar Association, one by the Medical Association, and one by the Engineering Society.

The Cantonese have already exhibited a remarkable aptitude for municipal politics after the old American model. The first general election was held amid a storm of electioneering. When the result was announced there was an equally violent storm of protest. The protest was taken into the courts and, after a lengthy examination, the whole election was declared void and a new one ordered. This has just been completed, apparently with better success. The Governor has not named his appointees yet, but the Advisory Council is expected to convene shortly.

Meantime the Executive Council has been going ahead without this official advice and doing very well in getting the administration organised. The greatest difficulty is, of course, in the matter of finance. When the charter was decided upon it was realized that the city had no actual boundaries. Heretofore it had always simply merged in the province. Boundaries had to be fixed so people would know whether they were in the city or not. Of equal moment is the question of fixing the boundary between the sources of income for the city and for the province. The sources at present available for the city fall short by fifty per cent. in furnishing the necessary \$2,500,000. The balance must, of course, be made up by the provincial government. The natural development will be for the city to control its own sources of supply and for the province to discontinue its subsidies.

It is with this subject of finance that the most interesting chapter of the charter deals. A Department of Audit is created, which is to audit all expenditures of city funds and to render a monthly report to the Advisory Council, who in turn, are to make it public. Think of public funds being accounted for in China. If the good citizens of Canton, under the patronage of Chen Chiung-ming or anybody else, can put into actual practice the idea of accounting to the public for the expenditure of public moneys, it will be a step in advance more important for China than the institution of city charters; yes, it will rival the Revolution itself!

The fate of the present experiment lies wholly in the hands of General Chen or his successors in the Governorship. The Mayor and the members of the Commission are appointed by him and, in the last analysis, he is the arbiter on all disputed points. When the Provisional Charter has been in operation for five years he may appoint a commission to draft a permanent instrument for the approval of the Provincial Assembly. What he will do in the future, but what he has done would indicate that he is wholly sympathetic and will carry out the plan in full. He granted the Charter of his own free will, thus setting

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.
A RECORD YEAR OF PROGRESS.

In view of the decision reached by the Far Eastern Committee of the Washington Conference in favour of the withdrawal of the foreign post offices and agencies in China, the report of the Chinese Post Office for the year 1920 will be studied perhaps with greater interest than usual. Expansion in practically every branch of the service is noted.

M. H. Picard-Destelan, Co-Director-General of Posts, in opening his report says: "While the past year has not been free from elements tending to embarrass postal operations, the natural expansion of the service due to the demands of the people in an ever-widening field for safe, regular and quick means of communication, augmented by sustained development and extension, has resulted in record advances being achieved in practically every branch of postal enterprise."

The number of articles of mail matter posted during the year exceeds, by a slight margin, 400 millions. This figure represents an increase of 81 millions on the total for 1919, and is the greatest advance recorded in the annals of the 24-year old service. An increase of 50 millions was registered in 1913, but (owing to the change in calendars) the previous period was one of 103 months only. The two next highest increases were 43 millions in 1918 and 374 millions in 1919. It may also be noted that the 1920 advance is 94 millions more than the grand total for 1907 and the 1920 grand total is over double that of 1914.

WEIGHT FOR PARCELS DOUBLED SINCE 1917.

The expansion in the parcel traffic can be gauged more accurately by comparing the gross weight rather than the total number of parcels, as, at the beginning of the year, the weight limit of parcels to and from non-steam-served places was raised from 5 kilos to 10 kilos. The total weight of the 41 million parcels posted during the past year was 202 million kilos. This figure exceeds the 1919 total by 6 millions—another record advance—and is double the 1917 total. So great are the prospects of further expansion in the parcel traffic that, given favourable conditions, throughout the country for a full 12 months, it would be difficult to forecast what proportions the volume of parcel business would assume.

STRIKING INCREASES IN MONEY ORDERS.

The increase in the amount of money orders issued is particularly striking, seeing that the unrest of certain parts of the country necessitated the restriction or entire suspension of the issue of inter-provincial money orders during a great part of the year. The total value of money orders issued during the period was 98 million dollars. This figure is an advance—again a record—of 15 millions upon the 1919 total, 924 millions upon the 1918 total, and 37 millions upon the 1917 total.

EXTENDED FACILITIES.

The number of additional places provided with postal facilities in the course of the year was 3,918. No such extension as this has been attempted in any previous period. The number of major establishments (offices and agencies) opened—707—has been exceeded on two or three occasions; the increase is nevertheless greater by over 300 than any increase recorded in the last five years. Of the 3,918 new minor establishments added to the list, 7,393 are rural stations, or travelling post offices. The total number of places in China now provided with postal facilities is 31,375, of which 10,469 are major establishments. An illustration of the progress of the service in this direction it is interesting to note that in Shantung alone the number of places postally provided at the close of 1920 was greater than the number in the whole of China at the end of 1910.

Judged by the increased amount of mail matter handed in by them to the Post Office for transmission, the *min-chu* or commercial letter-companies, have also flourished during the past year. This is hitherto attributed to their freedom from censorship of local officials. These native letter-hongs continue to transact legitimate business over large areas in the country, carrying money, letters daily insured and quantities of parcels for which payment of *liang* is avoided. Many old-fashioned firms contract with them to handle all their mails for a lump sum per annum. The *min-chu*, however, are believed to make little more than a bare living out of their business and cannot for many years longer compete with the more modern methods of the Post Office. At one time they attempted to imitate these methods and organized day-and-night courier services on postal lines, but the services failed owing to lack of proper supervision and discipline.

DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS.

To its various activities the postal service has added the acceptance and delivery of telegrams at places not provided with telegraph offices, and telegrams can now be accepted at 1,320 and delivered at some 10,000 places which were formerly outside the sphere of the telegraph service.

The revenue during the year was \$12,079,121.98, the working expenses, including capital expenditure, was \$10,467,053.07, showing a surplus of \$2,212,068.

At the end of December, 1920, the Chinese staff of the Post Office was 20,424 as against 23,298 a year previously.

A precedent in the matter of self-government for Chinese cities. He has followed his action at Canton by granting a similar charter to Swatow. Wuchow, in Kwangsi, has just received its provisional charter, probably due to the Canton influence, and certainly to the Canton precedent. So the Provisional Charter of Canton marks another advance in the progress of modern government in China.

OUR POLICY IN CHINA.
MR. HENDERSON ON THE CONFERENCE.

A conference on economic recovery, and world peace was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, last month. Speeches were made by Mr. Arthur Henderson, Viscount Kano (Japan), Professor Gilbert Murray, and others and a resolution was passed calling on the Governments represented at the Washington Conference to inaugurate a great measure of naval and military.

Mr. Arthur Henderson said that if the Governments went to the Washington Conference with a genuine desire to decrease the expenditure on armaments they would have to go with a considered policy which would make the need for armaments less urgent. The policy which would most closely affect the Washington Conference was the policy with regard to China. It was well known that there were powerful financial interests influencing the attitude of the Coalition Government. Those interests had much to gain by arrangements with regard to China which would give them a wider field for their operations either in isolation in British spheres or in combination with the financiers of other countries. The real effects of our policy in China were to be judged not by professions of goodwill to the Chinese but by the operation of the prestige of the British Government. We would not seriously attempt to reduce expenditure on armaments until our policy no longer aimed at financial or commercial exploitation.

Viscount Kano (Japan), son of the late Viscount Kano, the prominent jurist said that he would avoid talking about the League of Nations and disarmament. Instead, he would try to give the true attitude of the Japanese people concerning the matter. Japan was often accused of being the most militaristic and jingoistic country in the world. The failure of Prussian militarism had taught Japan a striking lesson. At the same time, Japan was finding the burden of armaments almost intolerable. Disarmament was more urgently welcomed in Japan than in any other country. She had poor natural resources and she had extended her compulsory education period by two years. Transportation was not yet sufficient and houses were very scarce. There was no doubt that the national conscience was profoundly stirred, first by the failure of militarism and by the glorious new and enlightened ideas. The big economic interests were always on the side of a big Army and Navy. It was economic ambition that compelled the United States Government to call the Washington Conference in connection with the Pacific question. There was a great conflict of American and Japanese interests in Mongolia. It was the opinion of people both in Japan and America that these questions should be settled by the League of Nations and not by separate Powers.

Professor Gilbert Murray said that it made one smile somewhat sardonically to see how all the great authorities were treating the question of disarmament. The Supreme Council had uttered the most noble sentiments. (Laughter.) The Brussels Conference reminded him of the old Hogarth print with pictures of the Ten Commandments nailed up in a thieves' den. All the great admirals, the bankers, and, of course, all the Ministers were in favour of disarmament. The League of Nations had got that sort of opinion behind it, but he believed that it had not yet secured the opinion of the man in the street. If it were to go out into various parts of England and make speeches protesting against the last four Drednoughts, would they have an enthusiastic response? They had that part of their work still to do.

Mr. Poed (China) said that the last of the impending Washington Conference meant war or peace. The centre of gravity was the Chinese question. The Chinese themselves doing all they could, but the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung would be appreciated as evidence of sympathy.

KWANGTUNG ANTI-OPIUM SOCIETY.

The following gentlemen had been elected officers of the International Anti Opium Society of Kwangtung:
Hon. President—Dr. Wu Ting-fan, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
President—Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, Governor of Kwangtung.
Vice-Presidents—Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Customs, and D. George C. Han, Minister of Justice.
Treasurer—Mayor Sun Foo.
General Secretary of the Society and also Head of the Executive Council—Mr. S. C. Leung, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

The Shanghai Journal of Commerce reports that the Japanese Government has consented to withdraw her police from Amoy on condition that Kinghsan Island is thrown open as a commercial port. Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has refused to consider the matter and demands the withdrawal of the Japanese police without conditions.

A reception in honour of General Chen Chiung-ming was given by labourers at Canton last Saturday afternoon at the building of the Association of Labour Guilds. "I thank the labourers for the loyalty towards their province," began the General in his speech. "The last amount of funds raised for military expenditure of the Cantonese Army shows their enthusiasm in the interests of the province." General Chen emphasised that the labourers of the province realise the necessity of unity, and many labour organizations had been formed recently. In conclusion, General Chen encouraged the labourers to pay more attention education and morality.

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ROMANCE OF INSURANCE. CURIOUS OLD-TIME POLICIES.

Sir Arthur Waley, in his presidential address before the London Insurance Institute, on October 17th, dealt with the origin of insurance and its relation to commerce. Going back to the earliest maritime States of the ancient world, the islands of Rhodes and Crete, he said they were the great carriers in those distant days; they carried the corn of Egypt and what is now the modern Crimea to neighbouring lands, and they had to guarantee the safety of the precious cargo, the result of a whole year's toil, otherwise the outlook would be black for the winter and starvation near. The history of the early form of insurance was far from clear, but there was little doubt that marine insurance was the "root" insurance from which developed fire, life, casualty, and other important sections. If they correctly interpreted Demosthenes, eventually the Rhodians put their insurance in the shape of what was called "Bottomry" or "Respondentia Bonds"—that meant that money was advanced on a ship or cargo to be repaid with interest—large interest if the venture prospered, but not to be paid at all if the ship was lost. The rate of interest was made high enough not only to pay for the use of the capital, but to provide a reserve or sinking fund to pay for possible future losses. The principle of insurance, as construed to mean indemnity and reimbursement, was recognised in the time of Hannibal, when Rome and Carthage strove for mastery of the trade of the Mediterranean; and Livy told how the Roman Senate about 260 B.C., undertook to indemnify against all dangers and perils of the sea the merchants who supplied the army abroad with food and munitions—perhaps the first authentic record in history of the establishment of a Government War Risk Department.

"The first policy actually drawn up in English of which we have record," Sir Arthur said, "is an insurance on the *Santa Cruz* in 1533, in the reign of Queen Mary and her Consort, Philip II. of Spain, although the earliest marine policy still extant is one which dates from February, 1657, on the cargo of a London ship, the *Three Brothers*, trading between London and the East Indies. The sum insured was £400, and the subscribers were four in number, the rate being 25 per cent. It is interesting to notice that the main provisions of the policy are identical with those contained in a marine policy of the present day, thus showing how early in its history the general principles of marine insurance became fixed and established."

In 1835, and again in 1838, the citizens of London petitioned Charles I. for a patent of monopoly to insure against fire the houses of the City at 1s. for every £20 of rent, in return for which favour they undertook to pay £200 every year towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral until it was finished. Although this project was shelved at the time of the Great Fire, it revived public interest in the scheme, and a private company was formed a few years later to insure property at the rate of 2½ per cent. of the yearly rent for brick houses and 5 per cent. for frame houses.

In the early part of the eighteenth century all sorts of insurance propositions were mooted, and, much as we may pride ourselves to-day upon the range and versatility of the many forms of insurance, our predecessors were not by any means devoid of imagination. Among examples of the societies formed at this period we may instance the 'Fortunate' Office to provide marriage portions of £200 for those who paid 2s. a quarter, and an assurance office 'for horses dying natural deaths, stolen, or disabled.' We must admire the courage of the founder of the company formed about the time of the South Sea Bubble for insurance against lying, death by drinking gin, and against divorce! Even in these days such a cover would doubtless find many ready policy-takers! But the tendency of that day was towards gambling policies, and everything that served the purpose of a wager was accepted as the basis of so-called insurance contracts—for instance, whether William III. could reduce the city of Namur before a given date, or how long a mistress of a foreign Sovereign would remain in favour. We can read in the Public Advertiser of December 6th, 1771, how certain reports of an illness of the Princess Dowager of Wales were only calculated to promote the shameful spirit of gambling by insurance on lives. This sort of thing brought its own retribution, and in 1774 a Gambling Act was passed providing that no insurance should be made where the person on whose account it was made had no interest, or by way of gaming or wagering."

Illustrating the rapid growth of casualty insurance, Sir Arthur mentioned that for the year 1850 the combined revenue of the casualty companies was under £5,000; now-a-days, it was estimated, the casualty insurance premiums collected £14,000,000 sterling per annum; while the sterling equivalent of those collecting in the United States was over £30,000,000.

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[105]

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23-22

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 30th

| | Previous Day at 2 p.m. | On Date at 6 a.m. | On Date at 2 p.m. |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Barometer | 29.84 | 30.04 | 30.03 |
| Temperature | 79 | 68 | 75 |
| Humidity | 45 | 63 | 57 |
| Wind Direction | N | N | WSW |
| Force | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Weather | b | c | c |
| Rain | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 80
Lowest open-air Temperature on 30th ... 67

WORLD THEATRE.

"Seeds of Vengeance," from a story by Margaret Prescott, will be shown at the World Theatre from to-morrow (Friday), to Monday next. This photo play is a thrilling depiction of the hates and loves in the West Virginia mountains. It pictures life in the eternal hills far back from the refinements of civilization, where the old law of "an eye for an eye" prevails. The action moves with all the swiftness of a mountain stream, and there are two stirring battles between men that will go down in screen history as classics. To interpret this story a highly capable cast has been employed. Bernard Durning is the "David Oree" of the production, Pauline Starks is "Ellen Day," and Gloria Hope is "Mary Reddin." Others in support are Eugene Bessere, Jack Curtis and Jack Levering.

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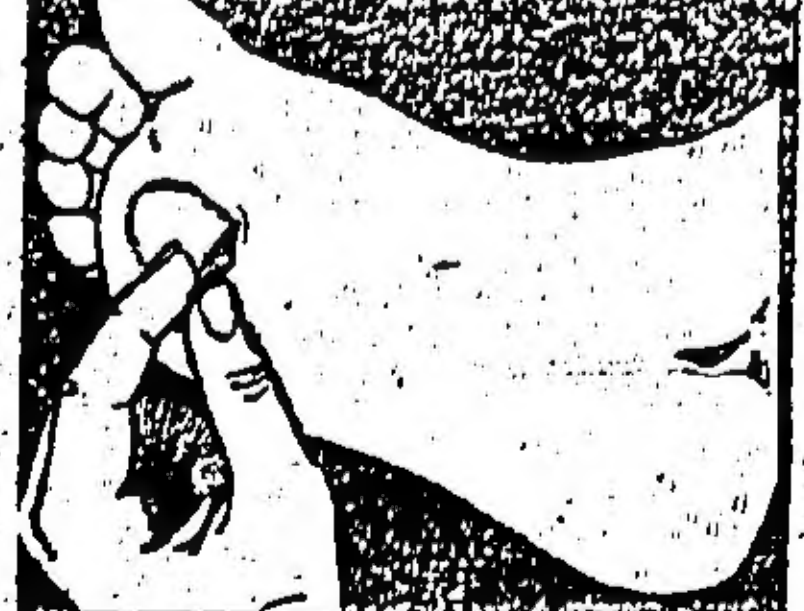
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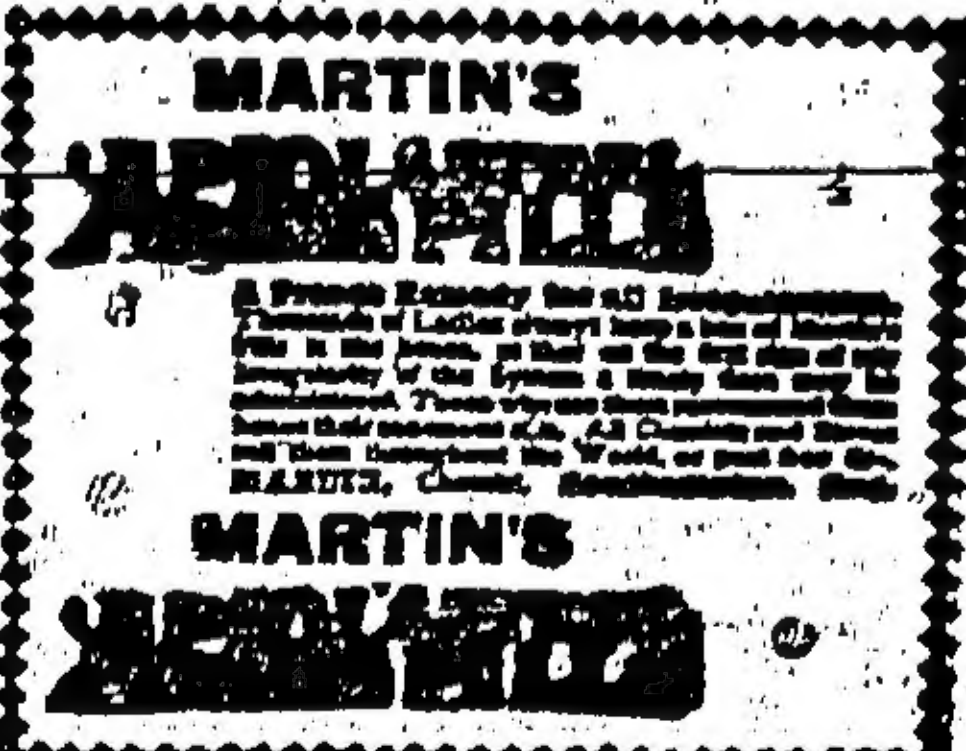
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COMMENCING, FRIDAY 2nd Dec.

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| | |
|----------------|--|
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| | |
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POWER OF THE PRESS.

MAKING A NEWSPAPER.

THE "COMPLEAT" JOURNALIST.

"The Making of a Newspaper" was the subject of a lecture delivered on October 17th at South Kensington by Mr. Wickham Steed, editor of the Times, to a gathering of students who are studying for the University of London diploma in journalism. The chair was occupied by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Sydney Russell, Wells.

Mr. Wickham Steed said that few journalists had any illusions about the power of the Press. They knew the weakness of the Press; sometimes they knew its strength. Very few could tell before-hand what would be the effect of anything in print. Yet the power of the Press existed; it existed through the making of a newspaper. The only thing they could be certain of was that, if for a good period they thought honestly and wrote sincerely, they could produce a certain effect upon public opinion. Some time ago he met a man who formerly had taken a considerable part in the making of a newspaper. From journalism this man had strayed into political life. "I shall write a book," he said, "on the Power of the Press." I am going to show that it is all humbug. Before I had anything to do with newspapers I used to believe that the pen, as represented by the Press, was the greatest medium of influence and power. Then I got into journalism and as a newspaper man I had leading articles written that this Minister or that Minister must go—but nobody went; and I know the power of the Press is all moonshine. Now I am in politics I find that the only thing politicians are afraid of is the Press, so I shall write a book showing it all up. That ex-maker of newspapers, continued Mr. Steed, had never begun to understand the power of the Press, and had no notion of where the secret of making a newspaper lay.

It was essential that the journalist should possess an education as broad as deep, and as varied as possible, and in addition good shorthand, good typewriting, a mastery of foreign languages, a mastery of English—the most difficult language he had ever tried to learn—a training in the use of reference books, power of compression, clearness of thought, and a sense of logic. But with all these there would be something lacking if he had them was not character. The journalist must have a strong grip on the realities of life; must have deep sympathy with and understanding of human passions, desires, frailties, and aspirations. He must be honest; if thought, word, and deed, fearless in following the lead of a well-informed conscience, and saying what was right, and able to distinguish between what was fundamentally right and what was wrong. Those were the indispensable qualifications of the journalist. Mere talent was not enough. Cleverness alone was too frail a prop for the life-work of a man or woman. The making of a newspaper was a branch of human activity which no one should enter unless he or she felt a vocation. The life of a journalist was often a dog's life. When others slept journalists worked; when others had definite hours and well-defined duties there was no limit to the calls a newspaper office could make on the staff. The journalist's was not a comfortable profession. It was full of difficulties, dangers, drawbacks, and disappointments, but it gave some of the highest satisfaction for which a human being could hope. No one should approach journalism unless prepared to consider the drawbacks as dust in the balance as compared with the satisfaction it offered.

IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENCE.

A good newspaper must be a commercial proposition—a business as well as an art. Unless newspapers could pay their way they could not be independent, and unless they were independent they became a danger to those who read them; for the readers believed they were getting honest and sincere opinions, whereas in reality they were getting opinions framed in accordance with interests which were hidden. There was to-day no institution, with the exception of the Throne, of which the independence was more vital than that of the Press. Governments disliked that independence; big financiers often hated it, snobs and sycophants loathed it, revolutionaries abhorred it. The independence of the Press was one of the few things which stood as a bulwark of public liberty, a guarantee to the community against secret dealings to the public detriment. Neither the Churches, Parliament, nor the public platform could vie with the Press as the guardian of the public weal.

Various interests sought to undermine the influence of the Press. Dignities and titles were bestowed on eminent scribes. Pressure direct and indirect was put upon them to turn their views in one direction rather than another. Their social ambitions, or the social vanities of their wives, were carefully considered and cherished; they were wheedled, they were fed with bits of exclusive news, they were flattered and denounced in order to induce them to be false to the public trust.

Few outsiders had any notion of the care, industry, organisation and thought which was required in the collection of the daily news. Much of it came automatically from efficient agencies, but no paper could live and thrive on that alone. It must have its own trained staff of reporters and correspondents, men and women, accustomed to see in a clear light and to write tersely and graphically. The journalist must be a "newsgetter." And here Mr. Steed gave his secret for getting news from Ambassadors and Ministers. In effect it was this: never go just to receive whatever "dope" may be given; study the subject, and have some fact you can tell the Ambassador or Minister, who will then probably discuss the subject, and tell you something which will enable you to judge the situation. The next time you can tell the Ambassador and Minister, who will then probably discuss the subject, and tell you something which will enable you to judge the situation. The next time you can tell the Ambassador and Minister, who will then probably discuss the subject, and tell you something which will enable you to judge the situation.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SCOTTISH SPORT.

A BIG FOURSOME TOURNAMENT.

RANGERS GO DOWN IN THE LEAGUE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, October 19th.

Scotland's premier foursome golf tournament for the Evening Times trophy was won by Carnoustie after a final with New Club, St. Andrews. The Forfarshire folks have long wooed success in this popular event, and have found it hard to win. Once or twice at St. Andrews last week it was touch-and-go with them, but they are not easily removed, and having reached the final for the first time in 17 years they made no mistake about seeing the matter through. Mr. J. R. Hosie and Mr. J. B. Cunningham hit it off very well in partnership. They know each other's game, and up to the final they played good fighting golf. In the last trial with New Club, when it was reckoned they were taking on their most formidable task, they raced away with magnificent golf, each playing to the other's hand like a reciprocal machine. New Club played steadily, and won 4 down. It was splendid golf in a final, when play is generally plucky and patchy, not par. Both Carnoustie players hit some beautiful strokes and were very steady on the greens. Probably Mr. Murray, of New Club, however, had no individual superior in the field. His partner, Mr. Capes, who is located in Glasgow, and plays a good deal at Barassie, did many good things. Carnoustie's hardest tie was against St. Andrew's Masonic.

Glasgow Academicals have had an interrupted run of success, their latest victory over their old rivals of Glasgow High School, being the best adventure. The School undoubtedly suffered through the absence of their leader, R. L. H. Donald, who is confined to his room by an accident; but it must be admitted that the best team won.

The defeat of Edinburgh Academicals by Watsonians is one of the most severe dressings the blue and white brigade have ever received in this annual match. The score in no way exaggerates the superiority of the winners, and it is made thus early evident that the Watsonians will again play a prominent part in the Championship. The Watsonian forwards, splendidly led by Bertram, were much too strong for the Academicals, and their young back division is showing improved form. It was a keen tussle between Edinburgh University and Royal High School, P.P.'s, and a draw result for level play. Melrose gave a good display in their match with the unbeaten Heriotians before they had to acknowledge defeat.

West of Scotland are an improved lot; Glasgow University have started the season well; and Hillhead achieved their best performance by accounting for Selkirk.

Glasgow Academicals, 21; Glasgow High School, F.P.'s, 10.
West, 13; Kelvinside, 6.
Glas. University, 10; Greenock Wm., 0.
Heriotians, 14; Melrose, 3.
Edinburgh University, 6; Royal High School, F.P.'s, 1.
Stewartonians, 25; Institution, 0.
Watsonians, 29; Edin. Academicals, 0.
Hawick, 18; Gala, 0.
Hillhead, 8; Selkirk, 8.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
Rangers, the Scottish League Champions, and the leaders on the present season's table, have met with defeat for the first time, Hearts of Midlothian beating them by a substantial score. It was a remarkable result as this is only the second victory gained by Hearts, who have had a very lean time of it. Now have Rangers been proved vulnerable, other clubs will face them with more confidence, or at least with less fear.

This was not the only eventful result; Albion Rovers were beaten at home for the first time by Partick Thistle, who had not previously won at Coatbridge; Dumbarton registered a second and belated home victory; and the Queen's Park, who the previous week had secured their first success, convincingly beat Clyde. The improvement in the prospects of the premier and amateur club is a source of general satisfaction, and should vitalise the competition. Dundee were in better form, and divided the points with Celtic. Both Rovers succeeded in defeating a team from Aberdeen. Their position on the table is creditable, when regard is given to the fact that they have played a larger number of out games than any other club.

| Team | P | W | L | D | P. |
|---------------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| Rangers | 10 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 18 |
| Celtic | 11 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 17 |
| Partick Thistle | 11 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 17 |
| Hamilton Academical | 12 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 15 |
| St. Mirren | 12 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 15 |
| Albion Rovers | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 15 |
| Clyde | 11 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 14 |
| Falkirk | 12 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 14 |
| Raith Rovers | 12 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| Hibernian | 12 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| Motherwell | 12 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| Dundee | 11 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| Ayr United | 12 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 12 |
| Aberdeen | 12 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| Airdrieonians | 12 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| Hearts | 11 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| Kilmarnock | 11 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| Marjona | 11 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| Dumbarton | 11 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| Third Lanark | 10 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Clydebank | 12 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Queen's Park | 12 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 |

by the late Mr. W. T. Stead, "Sail bald-headed into the heart of your subject; don't beat about the bush. Imagine you have to telegraph your article to Australia at your own expense, and cut it down accordingly. If there is anything left perhaps some editor will look at it." That was sound advice, for it was the energy and determination of the writing that made the "bite" of a newspaper. On the motion of the Vice-Chancellor a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Stead for his lecture.

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|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| STRAITS & CALOUTTA | ... "KUMSANG" | ... Sat. 3rd Dec. 3 p.m. |
| MANILA | ... "YUENSANG" | ... Sat. 3rd Dec. 3 p.m. |
| HAIPHONG via HOIHOW | ... "TAKSANG" | ... Sat. 3rd Dec. 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | ... "HONGSANG" | ... Sun. 4th Dec. D'light. |
| BANGKOK via SWATOW | ... "LEESANG" | ... Sun. 4th Dec. D'light. |
| TIENTSIN | ... "CHIPSANG" | ... Tues. 6th Dec. Noon. |
| KOBE | ... "CHASANG" | ... Tues. 6th Dec. D'light. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | ... "CHOYSANG" | ... Tues. 6th Dec. D'light. |
| SANDAKAN | ... "HINSANG" | ... Tues. 6th Dec. Noon. |

CALOUTTA LINE.—This Line offers regular sailings to Calcutta, Port of India, Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

BORNIO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers a.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation, cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau, and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALOUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET, TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.;

GENERAL MANAGERS

WATKINS No 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

| Vessel | Leaves Hongkong | Discharges |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| M/V "GLENNAVY" | | Due Hongkong 11th Dec. |
| M/V "GLENGLYLE" | | 14th Dec. |
| M/V "GLENLUDE" | | 21st Dec. |

HOMEWARDS.

| Vessel | Leaves Hongkong | Discharges |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| S.S. "GLENIFFER" | 15th Dec. | GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG. |

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 23 and 3896.



KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA.

As Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 8, BARR, KOB.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 29th.

Kam Yung Fat, Chinese str., 440 tons, Capt. O. Noronha, from Kinoh and Hoihow, with salt and general cargo.—Globe Nav. & Co.

Misican Maru, Japanese str., 1,681 tons, Capt. Kohai Tsuji, from Miki, with coal.—M.B.K.

Yankee, British str., 4,145 tons, Capt. R. N. Hodgson, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.—H. & S.

November 30th.

Argon Maru, Japanese str., 4,040 tons, Capt. S. Yamaga, from Hamburg and Singapore, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Beta, Norwegian str., 5,787 tons, Capt. Erickson, from Helsingfors and Bergen, with a general cargo.—Thoresen & Co.

Haihong, British str., 1,970 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo.—D.L. & Co.

Hanagata, British str., 1,358 tons, Capt. G. S. Holmwood, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Hawaii Maru, Japanese str., 5,935 tons, Capt. T. Suruga, from Tacoma and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Hok Canton, Chinese str., 556 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Wo Hing.

Hydrangea, British str., 581 tons, Capt. W. J. Colom, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Kumang, British str., 2,077 tons, Capt. T. Grant, from Moji, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Lycan, British str., 4,814 tons, Capt. T. R. Evans, from Liverpool and Suez, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Nippon, Italian str., 3,059 tons, Capt. G. Morich, from Trieste and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Dodwell & Co.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. C. W. Puckett, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Takeang, British str., 977 tons, Capt. E. Tapell, from Hoihow and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Tsuri Maru, Japanese str., 2,029 tons, Capt. K. Nagai, from Canton, in ballast.—Dodwell & Co.

West Hindia, American str., 3,730 tons, Capt. H. S. Throckmorton, from Dairen, in ballast.—Admiral Line.

Yingchow, British str., 1,218 tons, Capt. G. Byers, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

November 30th.

Chinhua, for Swatow.

Foohing, for Hoihow.

Hanagata, for Canton.

Lipon, for Swatow.

Lycan, for Shanghai.

Phenomena, for Swatow.

Sinkiang, for Shanghai.

Southern Maru, for Swatow.

Tsuri Maru, for Hoihow.

William Penn, for Manila.

Yingchow, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Hanagata*, on November 30th: Sub-Lieut. Macdonald.

Per s.s. *Haihong*, on November 30th: Miss King, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Hockey, Mr. Hodapp and Mr. P. Wyler.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Manila yesterday at 10 a.m., and left at 5 p.m. She due at Hongkong tomorrow at 8 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kashmir* is expected to leave Colombo for Hongkong on December 5th.

The B.I. s.s. *Takida* left Singapore on November 30th, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on December 7th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Hakone Maru* (European line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji and Shanghai on November 29th, and is expected here on December 8th.

The vessel will sail for Europe via Singapore on December 9th, at 11 a.m.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Tenyo Maru* arrived at Keelung on the morning of the 29th inst., and left for Shanghai the same day p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arifura (E. & A.), due December 19th.

Bendoran ("Ben" line), due Dec. 2nd.

Donola (P. & O.), due December 19th.

Donera (P. & O.), due December 10th.

Empire State (C.P.S.), due December 2nd, 8 a.m.

Empire State (Pacific Mail), due December 4th.

Golden State (Pacific Mail), due December 5th.

Hanagata (N.Y.K.), due December 5th.

Hakone Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 8th.

Hakone Maru (T.K.K.), due Dec. 3rd.

Hakone Maru (T.K.K.), due Dec. 8th.

Hakone Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 4th.

Hakone Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 5th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The United States Shipping Board announces that a satisfactory agreement has been reached with the Liverpool and London Steamship Navigation Company, whereby the latter will relinquish a fair proportion of the Egypt cotton to shipping board steamer.

The freighter *Osaka*, the last of the six vessels built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works for the United States Shipping Board, is to undergo a trial this week, and will be delivered to the Shanghai representative of her owners about the middle of December.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

| From Hongkong | | Due Vancouver | | From St John | | Due Liverpool | |
|------------------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|------------------|--|
| E. Russia | Dec. 8 | Dec. 28 | Minneapolis | Jan. 3 | Jan. 10 | | |
| E. Asia | Jan. 5 | Jan. 23 | Montcalm | Feb. 7 | Feb. 17 | | |
| Monteagle | Jan. 17 | Feb. 10 | Mehta | Feb. 17 | Feb. 28 | | |
| E. Japan | Feb. 8 | Mar. 1 | Minneapolis | Mar. 10 | Mar. 17 | | |
| E. Russia | Feb. 23 | Mar. 13 | Metagana | Mar. 24 | Mar. 31 | | |
| E. Asia | Mar. 23 | April 1 | E. Britain | Apr. 22 | Apr. 28 | | |

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Danzig. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

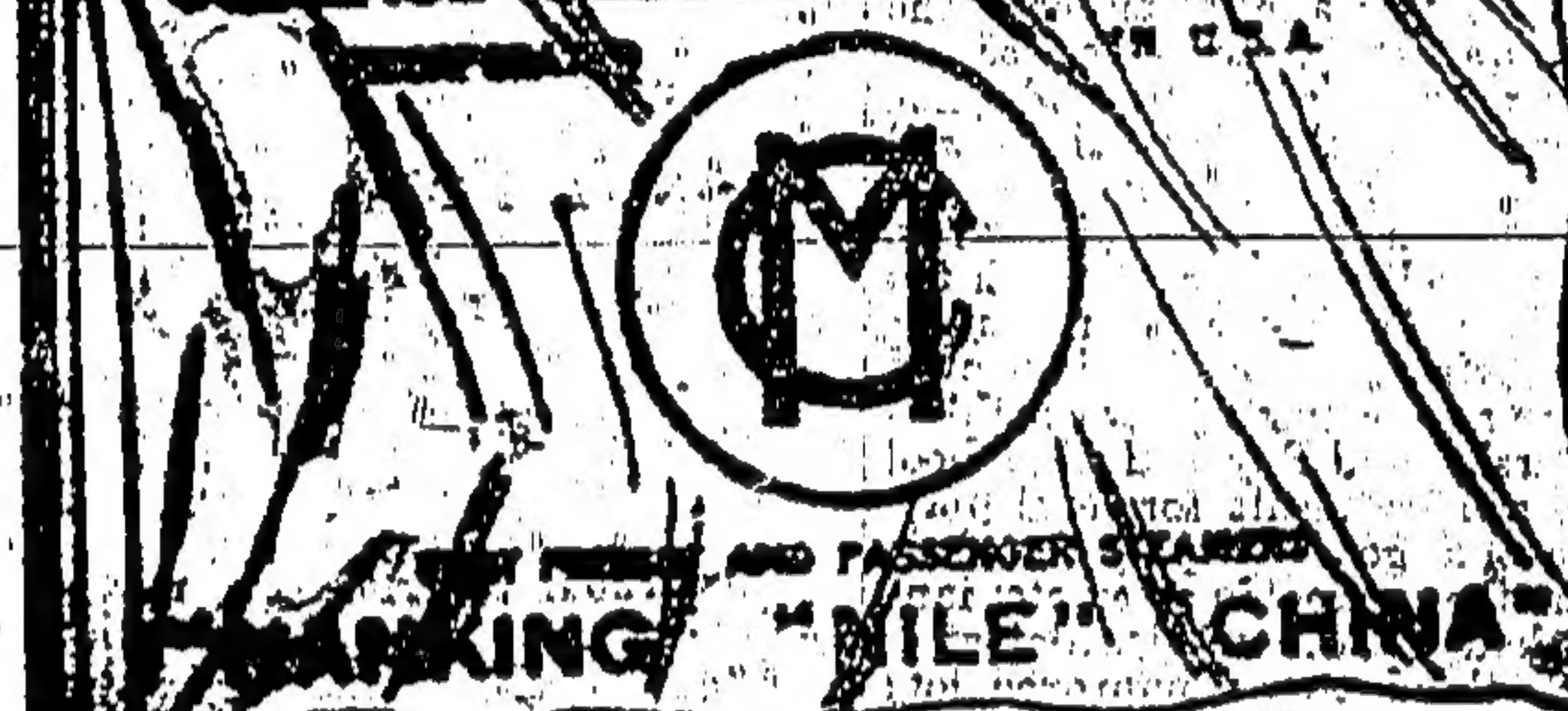
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Trans-Pacific Service. HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu. S.S. "NANKING" Dec. 12th. S.S. "CHINA" Jan. 16th.

Java Service. BETWEEN SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, AND SOERABAYA. HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE & JAVA S.S. "NILE" December 22nd. HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI S.S. "NILE" December 10th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE. Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada also. Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

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For BATAVIA, PAMAPANG, SOERABAYA, MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.

S.S. "CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 16th Dec.

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 3rd Dec. (Omitting Yokohama).

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 24th Dec.

For further particulars please apply to—

E. FUJIEI, Manager, 1st Floor, Prince's Building, Tel. No. 2206.

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REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

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"WEST JESTER" sailing about 29th Dec.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada. For rates and full particulars apply to—

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KEMUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INI AND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

| STAMPS | TONS | LEAVE HONGKONG |
|--------------|--------|----------------|
| KOREA MARU | 22,000 | Dec. 7th |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000 | Dec. 18th |
| PERIA MARU | 22,000 | Jan. 5th |
| TAIYO MARU | 22,000 | Jan. 15th |
| SIBERIA MARU | 22,000 | Jan. 1st |
| TENYO MARU | 22,000 | Feb. 10th |

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai. * Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

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VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE. THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDAL Route to Buenos Aires.

For full information regarding passenger freight and sailings, apply to—Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. No. 274 & 275. Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO

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To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

"West Orowa" 15th Dec.

* Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to

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S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" Dec. 28th. S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" Dec. 10th. S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" Jan. 21st.

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FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

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N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common points in U.S.A. and Canada.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU Tuesday, 27th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU (calling Manila) Saturday, 8th Feb., at 11 a.m.

YUBI MARU Wednesday, 8th Feb., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

HAKONE MARU Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU Friday, 6th Jan., at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 20th Jan., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

GIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKURA MARU Tuesday, 13th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday.

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANBO MARU Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.

KI MARU Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

TOBA MARU Monday, 25th Dec.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

TSUYAMA MARU Saturday, 31st Dec.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

KAGA MARU Wednesday, 7th Dec.

AWA MARU Sunday, 18th Dec.

CAIRO, via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TSUSHIMA MARU Sunday, 11th Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 16th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MATSUMOTO MARU Saturday, 3rd Dec.

TATSUNO MARU Monday, 5th Dec.

YAMAGATA MARU Saturday, 10th Dec.

MISHIMA MARU Tuesday, 13th Dec., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone No. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1922.

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The Directories and Descriptions are of—

| CHINA | CHINA | Canton |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Peking | Soochow | Whampoa |
| Tientsin | Chinkiang | Kowloon |
| Shanghai | Nanking | Leppa |
| Chungking | Wahai | Shamshu |
| Také | Kowling | Kongmoon |
| Anking | Hankow | Nanning |
| Manchurian | Yochow | Wuchow |
| Trade Cities | Shan | K'Chauwan |
| Newchwang | Ichang | Pakhoi |
| Dairen | Chungking | Hoihow |
| Port Arthur | Hankow | Longchow |
| Chefoo | Ningpo | Mengtsé |
| Weihowai | Wenchow | Hokow |
| Tientsin | Santow | Szemo |
| Mukden | Foochow | Pengyueh |
| Shanghai | Amoy | Changchen |
| Hankow | Kirin | Hanchun |
| Swatow | Lungkow | |
| Lungchingchun | | |

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| | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|
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| Yokohama | Moji | Tainanfu |
| Hyogo | Nagasaki | Takow |
| Kobe | Hakodate | Aomori |
| Shimonoseki | Tamatsi | |

EASTERN SIBERIA.

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Vladivostok | Nicolajevsk |
|-------------|-------------|

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

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S.S. "KAZEMBE" 19th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 30th Feb. London
S.S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH" Middle March London

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For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

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S.S. "KATUNA" via Suez Canal 10th Dec.
S.S. "KNIGHT OF THE GARTER" via Suez Canal 20th Dec.

* Calls at London if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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HONGKONG AND CANTON, REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMER & DEPARTURE | SAILING DATE |
|---|--|--------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "JANGKOR" 12,000 tons On or about 2nd Dec. "PCRHOS" 20,000 tons On or about 17th Dec. | |
| MARSEILLE via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID | "AMAZONE" 11,000 tons On or about 8th Dec. "P. LECAT" 20,000 tons On or about 18th Dec. | |

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740

R. BODENFUSHER,
Sole Agent,
Queen's Building.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 20 Days)

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| HAIKONG | Capt. W. G. Passmore | FRIDAY, Dec. 2nd, at 12 Noon. |
| HAIPHONG | Capt. J. S. Thomson | TUESDAY, Dec. 6th, at 12 Noon. |
| HAIPHONG | Capt. W. Cooper | FRIDAY, Dec. 9th, at 12 Noon. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| "LAHORE" | 5,200 | 6th Dec. Noon. | Singapore Colombo & Bombay |
| "SOMALI" | 6,700 | 10th Dec. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "DUNERA" | 5,300 | 23rd Dec. | Singapore, Colombo & Bombay |
| "NELLORE" | 7,000 | 24th Dec. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "DONGOLA" | 8,000 | 7th Jan. 1922 | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "BOYF" | 7,941 | 18th Jan. | Bay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "KASHMIR" | 8,541 | 21st Jan. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "NAGOYA" | 8,354 | 18th Feb. | do. |
| "KASHGAR" | 8,840 | 4th Mar. | Singapore, Colombo & Bombay |
| "SIOHIA" | 6,700 | 14th Mar. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "KHIVA" | 9,017 | 18th Mar. | do. |
| "DEVANHA" | 8,082 | 15th Apr. | do. |
| "NOVARA" | 6,850 | 29th Apr. | do. |
| "KALCAN" | 8,987 | 13th May | do. |
| "PLASSY" | 7,248 | 17th May | do. |
| "DONGOLA" | 8,000 | | do. |

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| "EURYALUS" | 3,800 | 5th Dec. 1 p.m. | Singapore only |
| "ABRATON APCAR" | 4,900 | 7th Dec. | Calcutta via Singapore, etc. |

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|--|
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 12th Dec. | Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne. |
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 9th Jan. | |

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------|---------------------|
| "EURYALUS" | 3,800 | 1st Dec. | Amoy only. |
| "TAKADA" | 7,000 | 8th Dec. | Shanghai and Kobe. |
| "DUNERA" | 5,300 | 10th Dec. | Shanghai only. |
| "DONGOLA" | 8,000 | 19th Dec. | Shanghai and Japan. |
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 20th Dec. | Yokohama direct. |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Cargo only.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the service of their P. & O. Tinkets Singapore to Colombo.All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
32, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and For. Said.

* calling at Marseilles.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"GANGES MARU" (taking passenger) Monday, 6th Dec.
"KASADO MARU" (taking passenger) Thursday, 22nd Dec.

DELHI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"KISHU MARU" (omitting Del.) Saturday, 10th Dec.
SYDNEY & MELEBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand via Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" Sunday, 4th Dec.
NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.HAGUE MARU" Middle of Jan.
NEW OBLIVIAN LINE via SUEZ.SUMATRA MARU" Middle of Feb.
JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

KELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKU MARU" Sunday, 4th Dec.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOYFor sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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Steamer Sidney & Melbourne via Port Los Hongkong for Australia

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloon. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For Fares and particulars apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| For | Steamer | To Sail |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| TJILATJAP | "TAIKOWANYI" | On 1st Dec. 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SINKIANG" | On 1st Dec. Noon. |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAI | "YINGCHOW" | On 3rd Dec. 4 P.M. |
| SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW | "SHANSI" | On 4th Dec. 10 A.M. |
| HAIPHONG | "HUPH" | On 6th Dec. Noon. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | "KALGAN" | On 6th Dec. Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | "SZECHUEN" | On 6th Dec. Noon. |
| WHEATWATER, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN | "KUEICHOW" | On 7th Dec. 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SOOCHOW" | On 8th Dec. Noon. |
| PAKHAI & HAIPHONG | "KALFONG" | On 11th Dec. 10 A.M. |
| MANILA, CEBU & YLOLO | "TAMING" | On 17th Dec. Noon. |

* Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, etc., (weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, etc., the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.

* BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



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FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| S.S. "SILVER STATE" | for Manila direct Dec. 30th. | Dec. 30th. |
| S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" | for Seattle Dec. 10th. | Dec. 10th. |
| S.S. "SILVER STATE" | for Seattle Dec. 30th. | Jan. 30th. |
| S.S. "PINETREE STATE" | for Manila direct Jan. 3rd. | Jan. 3rd. |
| S.S. "PINETREE STATE" | for Seattle Jan. 14th. | Feb. 3rd. |

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)
S.S. "ABERDEEN" Dec. 7th

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Union Building. [7]

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" Sailing Dec. 20th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building,
Telephone 2477 & 2478.Passenger Office,
Queen's Building, 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" Dec. 29th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

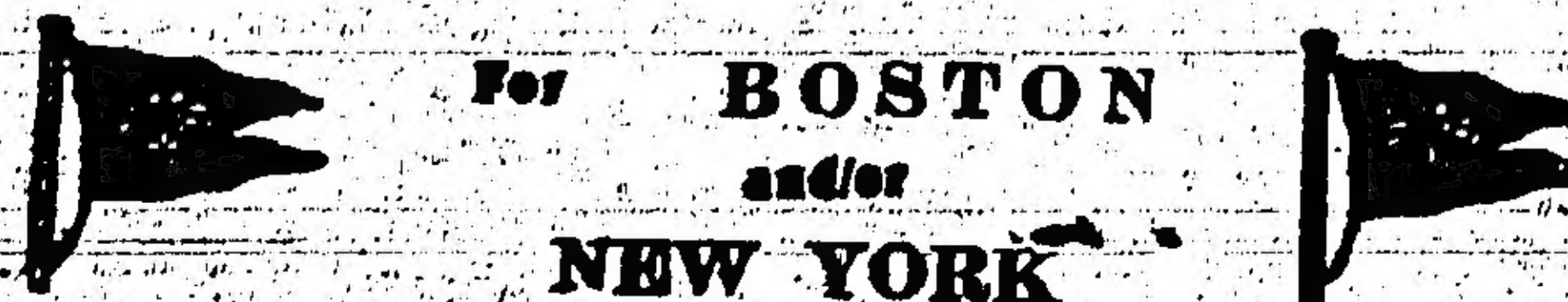
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Telephone 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5th Floor Union Bldg.

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Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers



S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" (via Suez) early Jan.

For Freight and particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED

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Telephone 2145.
Telegrams "Furnes"

